

CITY MUST HAVE TWO MORE MILLS TAXES

Major Hubbard Says Expenses Cannot Be Paid Without the Special Levy.

FIRE AND POLICE EXPAND

These Departments Are Not Provided for Adequately Without More Funds

Setting forth reasons why an additional tax levy of two mills should be voted by the city at the special election called for Tuesday, August 12, Mayor C. H. Hubbard Saturday appealed to the citizens to vote for the additional tax on the grounds that the city's future is greatly dependent upon its success as a municipality for the next three years.

The departments to be hardest hit by failure of the two mill additional tax measure are the fire and police.

Under state laws the city must inaugurate the two platoon system for each station in the fire department. This provision will require a 100 percent increase in the number of men per company to work a 12 hour shift at each station. The new fire stations must be supported by the city during the next year.

The conditions of the city police department needs no expansion to the citizens in the face of Friday's walkout, the mayor said. But Tulsa has never had police protection in proportion to its size and it is proposed to vote that unless the two mill additional levy measure passes at election the police department will be in a worse state than ever before.

"The two mill additional levy," said Mayor Hubbard, "is not a matter of extravagance but a matter of necessity. We must have the money or the police and fire protection will be cut down to the minimum. Last year we city voted additional two mill levy and again we need the money. It is just another evidence of the fact that Tulsa outgrows itself every year."

PUBLIC MUST BE UNITED TO FIGHT BOTH EXTREMES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE
tives of the trainmen at the national capital, and for the adjustment of price conditions rather than an increase in their own wages. This statement coming from a strong organization that has enjoyed the benefits of several raids upon the national treasury, indicates that increases in wages does not permanently produce any advantage in purchasing power under the present unsettled conditions.

But their demand also proves the necessity for public organization by the third party in the country.

Before the trainmen made their demands you and others of the common people, or the unprivileged classes, had been lamenting high prices, but congress gave scant heed to your complaints and appeared to be interested only in international regulation of prohibition, Armenian relief and in generally making the entire world safe for democracy and democracy, except the United States.

When the Congress of trainmen call at the capitol with a modest request that the railroads be turned over to them as security for continued high wages, then observe how from that day congress makes H. C. I. the paramount issue.

Such is the glory and achievement of organization. It bends the law, nullifies constitutional guarantees of right and makes the officers of the government puppets in its hands.

Witness the recent strike on the O. U. railway, where the company was unable to operate its cars for lack of police protection which had been repeatedly and publicly asked for, and where the officers of the law permitted the union sympathizers to stop the cars, take off the operators and destroy the company's property—property, which is under the law dedicated to public use.

subject to public regulations and existing for the use and benefit of the public.

Complaints Violated.
The point at issue is not concerned with the merits of the strike, but it does challenge our attention to the fact that the strike was won by the act of negligence or indifference by the authorities in the enforcement of the law, and that after the law had been violated the government offered rewards for the guilty persons, which only served as a tacit acknowledgment of the truth, when confronted by the influence of class organization.

A quiet and more fragrant definition of the law at Oklahoma City has attracted wide attention. A soldier recently returned from France and wounded in the service was employed in the telegraph office and refused to join with the strikers in their office. His salary was stopped and he was shortly suspended largely in him in comparison with the \$10 a month which he had received as a soldier in the course of a previous and patriotic duty. Very soon he may after have considered as he had been loyal to the government in time of war so should he be in the eyes of the telegraph department who was responsible for that man's government in time of peace. The soldier paid for his military service and his wounds by \$10 per month and many tasks empty words which are the only things in general circulation in this state that have not appreciated in value since the war.

It is now how he was paid for his loyalty in time of peace. A mob of strike sympathizers attacked him in the street and when he was shot stoked him in the face and laid out his legs amputating one claim of the right to labor remaining as he displayed some bloody matter on his shoes. That is where I kicked his eye out."

Demanded Paine's Resignation.

When the United States district attorney, John Paine, instituted criminal proceedings under the United States laws against the persons responsible for the strike, he manifested an other unlawful acts in interfering with the operations of a governmental agency, the labor union demanded the removal of the United States attorney. Why? For doing his duty attempting to enforce the laws of the United States. The law conflicted with the purposes of unionism and therefore he must be removed from the law, but most needs attempt to remove his officials who acted under it. Could there be a more frank expression of the belief by certain union men that the rules of unionism are a law unto themselves, superior to and exempt from the operations of the laws that control other persons?

Now unionism asks that the railroads, representing about five billion invested capital, including the savings of thousands of small business, be turned over to it as a protection against the high cost of living. The unknown gentlemen who have been operating north of the Country club upon motor parties, although more modest in their demands, could nevertheless advance the same justification for their claims. In either case when they get through operating you have no further concern with the cost of living.

The various brotherhoods and associations of trainmen ran the railroads during the war in the name of William G. McAdoo and rotted up a deficit of \$100,000,000, which the taxpayers of the United States are now endeavoring to make good by every species of taxation that could be devised by the ingenuity of man.

Gave Poor Service.
Neither will the traveling public soon forget the indifferent character of the service for which they have paid and are now paying so handsomely.

The deficit has since been increased to \$1,000,000,000 and the difference between the two amounts gives the small investor big opportunity. Grain, Stock and Cotton markets now offering big returns. Act quickly while markets are open.

Before we vote for the trainmen's plan of railroad control, therefore,

MONEY IN GRAIN

\$25.00 invested in Grain Stocks or Cotton on our plan, gives opportunity to make \$200.00 to \$500.00. No further risk. Our plan gives the small investor big opportunity. Grain, Stock and Cotton markets now offering big returns. Act quickly while markets are open.

MERCHANTS' BROKERAGE CO.
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let us hear whether they will or can guarantee the public against losses and deficits occasioned by bad management or improvident increases in wages.

In later years the student of history of these states may well be inclined that the trade unions, so much a minority in population should have so completely gained in setting up their own rules and mandates in opposition to statutory and constitutional guarantees of rights both as to property and personal liberties. He may wonder why the merchants and manufacturers, the farmers and small property owners did not oppose or restrain the actions of the trade unions in so far as they encroached upon those fundamental rights. That they did not realize the hidden menace to them of setting up a state within a state.

The explanation is that the latter classes have been and now are as self-seeking and as indifferent to the constitutional rights of others as the class organization.

Profiteers a Menace.

For two years the manufacturer and merchant have been well satisfied, but the condition of lawlessness which was manifested by that movement was manifested so long as he was of raising the prices more than made up the differences in costs to him. Indeed, there is considerable evidence of the fact that the dealers, wholesalers and retail all are profiting by these chaotic price conditions.

The writer does not recall any instance except in the last few days where a commercial organization of this city has ever taken any action so much as to issue a resolution or propose a program to take similar steps in the direction of stabilizing prices on one hand or to curb the acts of any class organization the effect of which would be to increase prices and smother conditions of production on the other.

Neither can the writer recall any instance, either in his experience or in the legislature of Oklahoma or in the attorney general's office of Oklahoma, where an organization of business men has manifested an interest in legislation or in the enforcement of the constitution and laws, save and except where they had a direct pecuniary interest involved; and in such case the question of the abstract right and wrong of the proposition, the necessity of upholding the principles of law and personal rights, never entered into their argument save in so far as it was their right to protect the constitutionality of laws which were violated.

In short each organized class has been acting solely from the viewpoint of the protection of its own interests as far as it takes an active interest in governmental and general economic conditions. It was not so during the war, and this leads me to suggest the remedy that seems most effective.

Public Sentiment Sole Remedy.

The present situation as outlined above is not one which can be met by antitrust suits or other legal proceedings, or for that matter a general strike, save all by radical legislation, but in the opinion of the writer it can and will be remedied, if at all, by the organization of a public sentiment such as was created

in 1917 when the railroads were nationalized.

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during the war and which shall be one. The need for courage, sacrifice based upon adherence to the principles of our constitution, government and equality of all classes and of a sound economic policy that will permit all workers to live in peace today in the face of domestic catastrophe as it was last year in the gasses of foreign war.

The policies of any or all class organizations, whether of capital or labor, that are contrary to these principles.

It is possible, and if so, how shall this public sentiment be formed and expressed itself?

Organization First Step.

In the beginning it is likely that the third party brotherhoods mentioned, and which is most adversely affected by present conditions, must take this initiative. Primarily, and because human nature in all classes is pretty much alike, it must organize for its own protection. But when organized, the object should also be to enforce the law and safe guard the constitution, the rights of people generally and particularly to prevent certain classes from extorting undue and by abuse of the right of private property. The very persons who would suffer the most and impose the greatest of loss upon the nation are the ones who would be most liable to the abuse of the right of private property. These persons may not be violating any particular law, but are continually engaged in practices which are in violation of the principles of justice.

Such organization could supply the element of stability and confidence, the lack of which is now as signified by the reason for further strikes and hikes in prices. It could and doubtless would compel reductions in retail prices and other prices within its jurisdiction that were found unreasonable.

Could Force Justice.

The organization which I have referred to would very speedily convince the dealers that there is a limitation upon the prices they can

pay for goods. The condition now is according to the daily business reports in the New York papers, that general buyers are clamoring for the goods from jobbers and are particularly concerned over the price which they have to pay. We

see the reason for this, because the retail merchant continues to persist to increase his profits upon and over the increased cost to him. And they easily tell their customers that they must buy now before the anticipated sales next week.

The present situation is largely psychological. Each class is endeavoring to grab all it can in anticipation of renewed demands from the other. It is not panic, but working in the reverse direction, where a money-making institution calls its debts and gets in all available cash in anticipation of a run, and thereby accumulates the very causes which produce panic. As in a panic, something is necessary to produce confidence in the stability of prices and credits. The laboring man must have confidence that the next suits for his family will not be denied him, paid for and sent on to him on his list of expenditures.

The same is true as in the merchant, and his costs and overhead expenses.

There is now time and coolness enough for public sentiment to realize that all the organized classes should not be controlled by either

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